THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1871.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871. NUMBER 32.

MY VIOLETS.
BY
[MARY L. BITTER.]

Would thou wert growing 'mid the whispering [grasses]
By some sweet shadowed stream,
Whose tranquil tide the slow cloud dimly glasses,
Faint, dying like my dream.

Would that the dew upon thy leaves were lying,
And not this rain of tears;
The breeze above thee—not my bitter sighing
For the lost hope of years.

Would that the lips whose passionate caressing
Gave to the lips a sweetness not thine own,
Had faintly murmured "Farewell" and a blessing,
Ere they had silent grown.

O perished blossoms! lost, lost friend and lover!
O light of day, shaded in swift eclipse!
Soon may thy sister blooms with beauty cover
My silent heart and lips.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

MRS. ROCHESTER'S MAID.

[BY DAISY VENTOR.]

"Oh! 'ou witted, witted boy! 'ou hurt my dolly;" and down went Allie Keith's little fibst on Fred's chuby arm with all the force she could muster for the emergency.

"I ain't witted, and dolly's dot fever, like 'ou's was," retorted Fred, with energy. "See, Allie, doctor come 'cause dolly's so sick! Doctor says mus' make 'e bleed wun." (Keith vernacular for "make the blood run,") "and 'ou look—dare!"

Allie gave a passionate scream, and launched herself straightway at Master Fred. Alas! poor dolly! the little mischief-maker had provided himself with a two pronged fork in some secret journey kitchenward, and with the last triumphant exclamation he plunged it vigorously into dolly's arm. The blood did run with vengeance, or, rather, the saw-dust did; and even hard-hearted Fred beheld with dismay the sudden collapse of the much abused arm as the pile of sawdust grew larger.

"'Ou kill my dolly! 'ou sall be hunged!" screamed Allie, fighting tooth and nail. "I don't love 'ou one bit, 'ou bad, cwuel boy." Fred was really frightened at the catastrophe, but by no means loth to continue the battle; and between them they made twilight hideous with their yells, as they kicked and bit each other like little furies. Allie fought so determinedly that Fred finally began to retreat backward, and as she made a desperate clutch at his curly pate he tumbled up against the stove, and in trying to save himself caugt hold of it with his hand. There was a prolonged and horrible shriek from both twins as nurse and papa appeared in the door together.

"Good 'eavens!" cried nurse, diving, at Allie.

"Children, what upon earth have you been doing?" demanded Percy Keith, as he picked up poor Fred and laid him roaring on the sofa.

"He kill my dolly!" sobbed Allie.

"Allie s'ove me into 'e stove!" yelled Fred.

"Hush! both of you," said their papa, severely. "Nurse, light the gas. I should think that by this time you would have learned that you can never leave these monkeys without some terrible piece of mischief coming off. Allie, stop that roaring; Fred, let papa look at your hand."

The child tried manfully to hush his sobs, but Mr. Keith's gentle touch was torture to the badly burned little hand.

"Oh! 'ou hurt dwedful!" cried Fred.

"Poor little fellow!" said his father, tenderly, "this is rather worse than the generality of your scrapes. Lie still, Fred, and try not to cry while papa goes for something to bandage it; and with a somewhat concerned face Percy walked off.

"What's the matter here?" asked a bright cheerful voice, as nurse administered a vigorous shake to the penitent and terrified Allie—"a worse misfortune than usual, Fred?" and the speaker, a very pretty woman of three-and-twenty bent down to kiss the little tear-stained face.

"You here, Fanny?" and Percy gave his sister a kindly nod as he returned with the requisite remedies. "My monkeys grow more naughty every day, you see; and, unfortunately, I won't do for a keeper. Fred has succeeded in burning his hand, which I hope will keep him out of mischief for a few days; and I believe I upset an inkstand over my last manuscript in my flight up stairs to see what the row was about. How are Frank and the children?"

"Quite well said Mrr. Rochester, briskly, pulling off her gloves and lifting Allie upon her lap. "Where's dolly? Auntie and Allie can play at housekeeping now, just as little cousin Molly does."

"Fred witted boy," said Allie, promptly. "Dolly's arm all so," and she point-a tragic finger to the unhappy victim of the late conflict lying peacefully *hors du combat* beside the little heap of saw-dust.

"Dolly sick; must make e' bleed wun," quoth Fred, doggedly, from the sofa. Mrs. Rochester flushed an amused glance at her brother.

"Never mind," said she, consolingly, "Allie shall go out in auntie's carriage tomorrow and get a new dolly with long curls and blue eyes, if she will be good and not cry or tease Fred. Percy you had better let me put that child in bed."

"If you please, mum, I'm quite capable of a doing," said nurse, sulkily, as Mrs. Rochester preeded to undress the boy; "and I knows the children's ways, Mr. Keith."

"Bring me his things, poor little man," said Mrs. Rocesfer, ignoring the woman's remark. But nurse was an old servant, and stood her ground.

"You ain't my missus," said she, coarsely. "Mr. Keith knows I've took care of them twins ever since they was born—three years come Christmas—and I can take care of 'em yet. We servants don't want no fine stuck-up ladies coming—"

"Have you finished?" interrupted her master, sternly; "leave the room. If you have been here for three years, you are growing culpably negligent of late; and I permit no one in my house to address Mrs. Rochester in that manner. Very well," as she muttered something still more saucy, and flung down the bandages, "you may come to me for your wages in half an hour; you leave the house to-morrow."

Bang went the door, and then Percy turned to his sister in comical dismay.

"She was worse than the old man of the sea," said he, his eyes twinkling merrily; "but heaven knows how I am ever going to do without her. Bedlam will reign in undisturbed glory, and Allie and Fred become worse every day."

"Where's that nice-looking housemaid?" asked his sister, laughing; "she might do until you found some one else. Call her up now, Percy, and after I get your twin monkeys safely in bed, we can go down and talk over your troublesome domestic arrangements in the library."

In a few moments the girl, Maggie, made her appearance, and after much coaxing and bribing on the part of papa and aunt Fanny, the twins were ensconced in their cribs, tucked in snugly, and promised a visit from papa after dinner: and then the brother and sister went down stairs.

"No light," said Percy, impatiently, as he stumbled over a library chair; "Soames doesn't half do his work, of course. You never saw such an organized household as mine, Fanny. Here are the matches, after all—it's a wonder."

"You do need somebody to look after you," said she, merrily, as he ruefully displayed his ink-stained manuscript. Then, quite soberly, "Percy, I wish you would be persuaded to marry again. Have you thought of what Frank and I said to you last week?"

He flung himself down in a chair and almost scowled at her.

"Don't, Fanny! To me there is nothing more revolting than these cut-and-dried matches—family affairs."

"Nonsense," she said, cheerfully.

"But it isn't nonsense. You all know how my first marriage came about. Poor Laura's only charm was her angelic face—and what a weary time I had for eighteen months. I paid dearly enough for my boyish marriage, Fanny."

"I know it," she answered, softly; "but for that very reason you might be happy now with a woman thoroughly suited to you; and Grace Elliot have many more traits to recommend her than her fortune.

"I don't care for that," haughtly. "I have alredy a sufficiency of property, together with my growing reputation as an author, to be above marrying for mere money. I by no means deny that I have thought of some time marrying again; but I have an ideal of my own to fill that utterly prevents my falling into matrimony after the pattern-style that you and Frank would persuade me into. No, Fanny, I must rub along in the same discomfort for awhile—no hurry, except in the matter of a nurse for those children—two such monkeys no man was ever plagued with before Perfect firebrands! That woman I've just dimissed had no idea of discipline; and, after all it does seem rather absurd to mention such a hard word in connection with my three-year-olds. What would you advice? A nursery-governess? Come, Fanny, you usually have a pet *protege in petto;* and here's a magnificent opening for one of your model orphling." "I wish I had an orphan for you," she said, after a moment's reflection; "but the matron told me yesterday, when I stopped at the asylum, that she had found a place for the last grown-up girl she had. Let me think," musingly. "You must have somebody at once—to-morrow, in fact. I have it, Percy. I must give up my maid, for awhile."

"Your maid?"

"Yes! The vary thing, though she is my maid. She's a new one I've got; a real paragon in her way, able to do anything, and very obliging, which is rare Now I am willing to lend her to you for a few weeks; and in that time, I hope, we'll be able to find somebody that will suit permanently. I only hope she'll consent to come."

"And, in that meantime, what will become of Mrs. Rochester's brilliant toilets? And what will Mrs. Rochester's husband say to such an unparalleled generosity on her part?"

"Mrs. Rochester's toilets shall be brilliant as ever; and Mrs. Rochester's husband has a weak fashion of yeilding to his wife's last whim," she retorted, gayly. "Really, Percy, I don't know what else to do for you. She is very much above her place, and quite capable of beginning the much-needed discipline with Allie and Fred. I'll consult her, and drive over and see you in the morning. But now, dear Percy," pleadingly, "since I have been so unselfish, as you call it, won't you promise to think about Grace Elliot? I had so set my heart upon it."

He shook his head and made a grimace.

"Didn't I hear Frank say something vague about your inviting the young lady on here to make a visit, so that I can be caught, I suppose? Don't! at your peril, Fan—**I'm beginning to hate her already. A strong-minded woman, no doubt, who'd drive me dumb with amazement, and the monkeys frantic. Pray let Miss Elliot remain in the city of Brotherly Love undisturbed.** To please you, though, I'll look about among the ladies of our acquaintance. There's Bella Ingersoll—don't look so disgusted, it's not becoming—only I'm afraid she'd bring her horses and dogs into the drawing-room, which wouldn't add to the domestic appearance of things! There's your carriage at the door, dear; adieu, and please accept my thanks for all your kindness."

She scolded him all the way out of the door, where, as there arose a fresh disturbance from the nursery, he was obliged to leave her; and then Mrs. Rochester stepped into her carriage and drove home.

It was an evening early in December, and the cozy boudoir in Mrs. Rochester's handsome house looked wonderfully home-like as she entered it. A slight graceful figure was curled up in her lounging-chair, and Miss Elliot's silk flounces rustled as she sprang up to greet her friend and hostess.

"All alone, Grace," said Mrs. Rochester. "Where's Frank? I do believe I'm late."

"I should think so," answered Grace, "and you look so full of business. Pray, where have you been these two hours? At that wonderful brother's, no doubt."

"And a nice muss that wonderful brother makes of his housekeeping. Those twins are perfectly marvelous, as full of life as young panther-kittens, with unlimited capacity for getting into scrapes. Now, Grace, just listen. I have a plan for his assistance, and it needs your co-operation. He has had to turn the nurse away. He must have somebody to-morrow. Now, be a good girl, and go there for awhile——"

Miss Elliot's gray eyes grew round with amazement; and she stopped the tide of impetuous words indignatly.

"Preposterous! Really, Fanny, you are gone a little mad in your philanthropy. I go and undertake the charge of those children. And in what capacity, pray?"

"As my maid, dear!" said Mrs. Rochester, coolly.

Grace Elliot tried her best to look vexed and dignified, but the utter impudence of her friend was too much for her risibles, and she went off into a merry shout of laughter.

"Heartless wretch!" said Mrs. Rochester, her eyes dancing for sympathy. "If you knew the plight that Percy's in. The children are not bad children, really, and you could tame them, I'm sure; and it would be such a joke on Percy."

"How long did you wish me to play this pretty farce," said Grace, relenting a little. In truth, placed before her in the light of a frolic, it began to be tempting.

Fortunately, Mrs. Rochester had never mentioned to Grace her plans for Percy's total surrender to her charms. A mere hint of such an idea would have been a death blow to her present hopes. So now she gave Grace a comical history of the scene wherein poor Fred came to grief, and dwelt upon the capital joke they could have at his expense. Grace, herself, dearly loved fun. The end was, that after coaxing some time, Grace consented to assume the *role* planed for her, and enter upon the reformation of Mr. Keith's household for a term of three weeks, stipulating that she should disguise herself as she pleased, and binding Fanny over to solemn secrecy forever!

"My brother is in the library, is he not?" said Mrs. Rochester the next morning, as Soames opened the door in answer to her ring.

"No, ma'am; Mr. Keith went down town an hour ago, leaving word that he would be home as early as three. The The children are in the nursery," as Mrs. Rochester turned toward the library door; "leastaways, Master Fred is," and Soames stole a glance at the person who accompanied Mrs. Rochester.

"Very well. I have brought my maid, Rosa, over to take nurse's place for a time, Soames; and I wish you would be particular and see that all her wants are attended to, and her meals sent to her up stairs."

"Yes, ma'am," said Soames, after a prolonged stare, going down to the lower domains, where he gave his opinion that "the young woman was a rum-looking gal, but a dueced nice figur."

"Softly, Grace," said Mrs. Rochester, as the approached the nursery-door, "just listen to that monkey, Allie."

[*Continued in our next Number*]

—*Punch* instances as a want of tact: Telling a man with one eye (in an insinuating way) that you would like to get on his blind side. Urging a friend who stammers not to hesitate to express his opinion. Declaring to the possessor of a false set, that you mean to do it in spite of his teeth. Informing an acquaintance who never has his glass out of his eye, that you consider he takes a very short sighted view of things. Telling a man who squints, that you are sorry you cannot see the matter as he sees it.

—"How old are you?" a stranger asked one day of a little fellow who was selling newspapers at the corner of the Paris Boulevards, carefully reckoning up his gains, and giving change with a practiced hand. "Six," was the laconic reply. "And how long have you been carrying on this business?" With a roguish look, and bending down to fold his newspapers on the pavement, as if he would show how easy it was for him to attend to two things at once, he answered: "How long? Oh, ever since I was a child." Had he ever been one?

—When it comes to the science of annoyance, commend us to the lovely sex! Their methods have a *finesse*, a suppleness, a universal adaptability, that does them infinite credit; and man, with all his strength, and all his majesty, and his commanding talent, is about as well off as a buffalo or a bison against a tiny, rainbow winged gnat or mosquito, who bites, sings and stings everywhere at once, with an infinite grace and facility.

—A bright little Vermonter, five or six years old, looking out of a window when the mercury was down to zero, and seeing a man thinly clothed, philosophically remarked, "I don't think that man realizes how cold it is this morning."

—The San Francisco *News Letter* says that "The Industrial School Committee report that one boy has escaped from the institution and got married, and they don't know what to do with him. If the school is designed to be reformatory, he should be rescued and brought back; if penal, it would be well to let him alone."

—The heathen Chinees settled in Alabama are very deferently; they never fail to say "goo by" as they lumber out of the church while service is going on.

—*Nurse.*—"I cannot allow butter and jam, too, on your bread, Master Alfred. It is very extravagant." *Master Alfred.*—"It can't be extravagant, Mary, if the same piece of bread does for both."

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Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1871.

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KU-KLUX.

The Ku-Klux of North Carolina are reported to be "on the increase in the State and are scourging white women as well as other persons." They are also becoming more daring and avow a purpose to openly fight, if any of them are punished. They boast of their organization and strength in all of the States and are outrageous enough to be ready to make war again. This may be an extreme view of their pretensions, but there is no reasonable doubt that the overthrow of Republican rule, and the prolonged debasement of our entire race in this country, are the foundations of this opposition and at the same time cause of all the outrages inflicted. The approach of another Presidential Election, is alarming. The ill chances of success for the Democratic party, under existing circumstances, are calling up to the level of the encounter, all the wit and wisdom of the Democratic party; and they are bravely and desperately preparsing for the struggle all over the country. Congress has not been too soon in proposing enquiries into the condition of peace and order in the Southern States, with the view of affording some effectual remedy, necessary.

☞ The assaulters of Sen. Butler while on the Bannock City, will have the opportunity of justifying themselve on Saturday before a "court of competent jurisdiction" in the parish of Plaquemines judge Don A. Pardee presiding.

☞ Hon. M. D. Edmondson, the newly elected Parish Judge of Sabine, attempted a few days ago to hold a Court, but some twenty armed men entered the town, and scared the Judge so badly, that he sought refuge in the adjacent woods. This seemed to be all that was intended. The *Natchitoches Times* justifies this act, because it contends that Supervisor Wheyland returned Mr. Edmondson over Mr. W. McNeely, who received the honest majority of voter. It is also declared that Governor Warmoth recognized this, when he appointed McNeely Judge; and it declares that when the law ceases to protect the right and to vindicate itself, and when the guardians of the law use their power to trample upon the rights of the people, only those who are fit to be slaves tamely submit. Men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them, prove their devotion to law by striking down the tyranny which invades those rights.

INSTALLATION.

According to announcement, Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., late of Newark, New Jersey, was duly installed pastor of Straight University Church, last Sunday evening. There was a large congregation present, and the exercises were not only interesting, but exalted and impressive. Several ministers were present and took part in the formalities. Opening services by Rev. N. B. James; sermon by Rev. J. W. Healy, President of the University. Installing prayer, charge and right hand of fellowship, by Rev. William Rollinson, agent of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Address to the congregation on the reception of the newly inducted pastor, by Rev. J. C. Hartzwell, of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church. Benediction by the pastor.

Thus, after a year's laboring and hoping, have we seen the pledge and earnest of the establishment in our midst of a liberal, an enlightened, and advancing church organization. Without the slightest intention of derogating one jot or tittle from the merit of other churches, we cannot avoid the conclusion, that hitherto we have had no place of worship combining all the elements requisite to commend it to our respect and devotion. Radical defects of one kind or another have repelled those most anxious to foster and encourage religious education, and the moral ennobling of a long down-trodden and degraded people.

In the formation of the Straight University Church, there is the display of wisdom, and of a keen appreciation of the needs of the time, and an evident determination to plant an institution which like a lever shall lift up and elevate all who come in contact with it. The removal of Dr. Thompson, a minister of acknowledged culture and ability, from a large, and prosperous congregation in the North, to New Orleans to preside over an infant Institution, is an indication of the purpose of the movers in this matter.

We are gratified to learn that already there are a score of persons who have joined themselves in Church fellowship with the Doctor. We wish the infant church every possible success.

Hon. G. Y. Kelso is again in the city. We had the pleasure of a fly on a stove visit from him on Tuesday, Our sanctum has been enlivened by the presence during the past three days of Hons. F. C. Antoine, H. Kearson, Harry Mahoney, Ed. Butler, Wm. Harper, Henry Raby, Dr. R. I. Cromwell and Mr. Willis Watson.

The *New York Tribune* is responsible for the following:

It is suggested, as explanatory of Senator Davis's violence in threatening Representative Butler, that he is so little used to have attentive listeners to his tedious speeches that he did not know what to make of Mr. Butler's marked interest in his remarks, and resented it as insulting. Possibly.

☞ Remember the lecture at St. James Chapel this evening.

☞ The School Board for the Parish of St. Mary has had its preliminary meeting in Franklin, and effected permanent organization, with Hon. A. J. Sypher President, J. G. Parkinson Treasurer and Secretary, Hon. Emerson Bently, Capt. J. D. Seyburn the other members. So says the Attakapas *Register*.

☞ The Galveston *Republican* reports that the Bill to enforce the State Constitutional provision guaranteeing equal public rights and privileges to all citizens, hangs fire in the House Committee. Hon. R. Allen is the father of the measure. Friend Webb says very properly:

We are deeply interested in the matter, and shall watch the proceedings upon it with unflagging attention. We want to see how many of our Republican members are willing to record their votes in favor of justice to a class—who have put them where they are, and how many are weak-kned enough to be unable to face the situation.

☞ The horrors of civil war have overtaken Paris. The people and the government forces have come into fearful collision, and as might be expected, the people were defeated with terrible slaughter. Thousands of misguided communists have fallen victims to the fire of the well armed, well drilled troops, and thousands have been taken prisoners. The neck of the uprising, may be said, to be now broken, and order is expected to be comparatively restored shortly.

☞ General Sherman is expected to visit New Orleans shortly, in the course of a tour of inspection of the frontier of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, going out via St. Louis, Miss., Baton Rouge and New Orleans to San Antonio, &c. Inspector General, Col. R. B. Marey, and Cols. J. C. McCoy and J. E. Tourtellotte, Aid-de-Camp, will accompany him.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The San Domingo Commissioners reached Washington last evening, all well, except Mr. Wade, who was suffering from a quite severe attack of the pleurisy.

Their report is all ready to be signed, except the filling in of a few statistical figures, and the Commission will, in a day or two, call in a body upon the President, and present the documents.

In the report, after a brief outline of the manner in which the work was done and the parts of the island visited, a full account of the form of government is given, followed by a reference to the long series of revolutions, and dissensions approaching that character, and this condition of affairs is given as an explanation of the more summary measures than could otherwise be tolerated in a constitutional government. The Dominican Government was found in full operation and exercising every legitimate function of government, and Baez in full and peaceable possession of all parts of the Republic, except the Haytien border, which is disturbed by revolutionary leaders assisted by Haytiens. Baez enjoys the respect of a great majority of the population, and has four times accepted the office of Chief Magistrate. It is a remarkable fact that the President, Cabinet, Legislature and Judiciary are in favor of laying down their power in favor of the United States.

The constant commotion of several years has completely paralyzed industrial pursuits, and the resources of the Republic have so diminished that it cannot pay expenses, and the confidence of the people alone could have preserved its existence.

Cabral occupies three or four mountain villages, and, with a small force has been able to disturb a considerable district for a long time, though he has few Dominican followers.

Luperon has lately created disturbances in the north of the island, but it could not be discovered that either of these leaders had a flag or organized government, even in form. The incessant trouble from such leaders led the population to agree to the Spanish occupation, but the harshness of the rule of Spain, the folly of many measures adopted, and a fear of re-enslavement, led to withdrawing the Spaniards from the island.

The population is fixed at one hundred and sixty thousand; many of the richest portions of the island are uninhabited. The people had generally heard of the question of annexation on all parts of the island, and it had been discussed everywhere. There was a nearly unanimous feeling that peace and tranquillity could come only from annexation. The greater friendship for the United States than for other powers is due largely to colonies which went on to the island years ago. The people seem more unanimous for annexation than the Commission has known any people to be upon a great political question. An exceedingly small portion is opposed to annexation, and these are chiefly traders or agents of foreign houses, whose business would suffer by the change. The Commission, and all connected with it, traveled in all parts of the island without guard or weapon, and in perfect safety.

The physical, mental and moral condition was found much better than anticipated. The population is almost wholly of mixed blood, in every conceivable degree. The cultivated and educated, such as the officials, compare well with the same class in other countries, and the uneducated appear as well as the same class elsewhere. There is an entire absence of all prejudice of race or color; they appear respectful and polite, kind and hospitable. High crimes, according to the statements of their judges, are nearly unknown. All are Roman Catholics, except the American emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society in 1824. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. The people are poor, and live in cheap dwellings, but in the country all have as much land as they desire to cultivate, and they are not averse to work when certain of return. There are few schools, and the great mass of the people are uneducated, but show a strong desire to learn.

The resources of the country are vast and various, and capable of great increase.

Iron ore is abundant, and possibly available for manufacturing iron.

Copper ores are of a fair degree, but the mines have not been extensively opened.

The reported coal of Samana is only lignite, and of little value as fuel.

Little is known of the gold regions.

Salt deposits are extensive and valuable.

Considerable space is devoted to setting forth the richness of the soil and the variety of tropical products, and those of the temperate regions found on the uplands.

The island is represented as generally healthy, but acclimating is necessary. This part of the report is not finished.

Earthquakes are not frequent. In autumn hurricanes are.

The public debt statement is to be compared with later data received by the Commission to see if they have been furnished with correct figures. As now made up, the debt is, in round numbers, $1,400,000; additional pending claims, $204,000 including one of $70,000 by President Baez, for personal property destroyed in the Spanish war; and under the first head $600,000 for back salaries. The total is given at $1,556,000. The official statement of receipts of the Government for 1870 show a total of $772,000, and one of the items is for import dues alone over $600,000.

The Commission find no foundation for the statement that Dominica is bound to Hayti for an indemnity sum to France. No treaties of any consequence exist between Dominica and other powers. The only settled boundary between Hayti and San Domingo is the old Spanish and French line of 1777. When the Haytiens were driven out of the east part of the island, there remained, as disputed territory, a considerable extent east of the old boundary. This is still in dispute. Of this the Haytiens have held in practically constant control the towns of San Rafael, San Miguel, and Los Caubas.

The Bonica Valley, east of these, and Neyba District, have been alternately overrun by both parties. The claim of Hayti to the boundary of the Geffrard map, which is the meridian through Alta Vela, is regarded as preposterous. The extent of territory within the old boundary of 1777 is found by new and careful computation to be 22,212 square miles. The portion of this Republic referred to as having been mainly in Haytien occupancy is about 10,000 square miles.

The history of grants and concessions given by the Commission is about the same as already widely published in the North.

The report is very strong in condemnation of the stories that Government officials of the United States have been privately interested in them.

The Dominican Government was found willing to agree to the terms of the treaty as now concluded but not ratified, and for the only change, think it fair that an account of the great and unexpected expense of the Government attending the delay that the sum paid for Samana, and now due, be not deducted in the final settlement. It was also agreed by Dominica that one-fifth of the public lands should be set aside for school purposes, provided the United States would grant 300,000 acres for agricultural college.

THE COMMISSIONERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The San Domingo Commissioners were all at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had a consultation with the President. The report was not presented, but will be to-morrow.

Thursday the Commissioners dine with the President.

COMMISSIONERS AGREED UPON THE MAIN POINTS OF THE REPORT.

The San Domingo Commissioners have agreed upon the report, excepting upon the subject of the health and debt of the Dominican Republic. They may not be ready to report to the President until Thursday.

COLORED CONVENTION.

The Indianopolis Journal of March 23, contains a very interesting report of the proceedings of a State Colored Men's Convention, which met on the 22nd. The object was "to exchange sentiments upon our future course as citizens and any other matters that may come before the Convention."

We quote largely from the report that our friends may see what is being thought and said by ourselves on questions of vital interest to us.

The Convention was called to order by J. S. Hinton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who introduced Rev. Mr. Bassett, who led the Convention in prayer.

Mr. Hinton then adressed the Convention briefly, stating the objects for which it was called.

A committee of one from each county represented was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization. They made the following report, which was accepted:

President—J. S. Hinton, Marion county.

Vice Presidents—John Carter, Jefferson county; C. B. Clemens, Randolph county; J. N. Weaver, Wayne county.

Secretary—W. G. Robinson, Wayne county.

Assistant Secretary—W. N. Chambers, Johnson county.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

W. G. Robinson, Wayne county; Alex. Moss, Miami county; Moses Broyles, Marion county; Alfred Carter Vanderburg county; John Carter, Clark county.

The Committee on Business, consisting of the following gentlemen, was then appointed:

J. G. Britton, Marion county; J. M. Weaver, Wayne county; W. Goff, Marion county.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

The following are the resolutions as reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That none of the clearly avowed and authorized purposes of the Republican party should be abandoned; that the dignity and power of the present administration of the National Government should in all respects be upheld and vindicated.

Resolved, That the best interest and faith of the Government, as well as the protection of the loyal citizens of the South, both black and white, require a strict, continued and unfaltering adherence to the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, requiring among other things, all persons elected to offices of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, before entering upon the respective duties thereof, to swear or affirm that they have not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or given aid or comfort, or encouraged the enemies thereof, or sought or accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority hostile to the United States Government, or yielded a willing support to any pretended government or authority or constitution within the boundaries of the United States; also the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, particularly the third section thereof.

Resolved, That the word "white" as it occurs at present in article 4 and section 4 and 5 of the constitution is anti-Republican, unjust and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and only remains a disgraceful evidence of the wicked and unjust barbarism of past legislation against our people, and should be stricken out or repealed.

Resolved, That the reconstruction acts of Congress are just and constitutionally the law of the land, and the attempt of the Democratic Legislature of this State to nullify the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution is abhorrent to every sense of right and justice, and was as illegal as base; and we will ever hold the Democratic party in supreme contempt for its unjust legislation against our people, and we will do all we can to keep that party out of power, and warn our people South against their empty and insidious pretensions to friendship, which are only intended to deceive and mislead them.

Resolved, That the benevolent institutions of the State were designed for the benefit of all classes of unfortunates, without regard to color or race, and all classes should enjoy their benefits; and we deprecate the policy heretofore adopted by the managers of these institutions in reference to colored people, and ask for them in the future the same rights and privileges as are given to any other class of people.

Resolved, That our only hope of a moral and social and political reform in the Southern half of our Union lies in the rule and radical exercise of the true principles of the Republican party, and a rigid enforcement of the reconstruction laws passed by Congress.

Resolved, That the war for the preservation of the Union has furnished the elements for all needed reform, but this reform can only be secured to this generation by the united efforts of the great mass of the people in support of the great and redeeming principles of the Republican party, by a thorough political organization pledged to that purpose, before the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That we will lend no aid or assistance to any party not fully and unconditionally pledged to enforce and encourage and defend the doctrine of equal rights, and the application of the same rule of justice to all classes of citizens without distinction on account of color or condition, as established by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we believe that the popular sentiment of the great mass of the people is to preserve intact the great moral principle inculcated in the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress—once they are properly understood and appreciated—and it is the imperative duty of every man to use every effort possibly in his power to educate the public mind up to these high moral principles.

Resolved, That we look with deep regret upon the present condition of the laboring millions of our people, which has been entailed upon them by the degrading influence of slavery, and will labor without ceasing to elevate the standard of labor, and do hereby point our people to the rich and fertile territories of the West for cheap homes, and our young men and women to the various mechanical pursuits that offer such wide field of usefulness.

Resolved, That the late rump Legislature, for duplicity, obsequiousness and servility, will ever stand memorable, and without a parallel for party prejudice and lawless legislation in the history of any legislative body in the country.

Resolved, That we learn with profound regret of the threatened disturbance between the Hon. Charles Sumner, and his friends, and the Radical friends of the Administration of President Grant, and hope for a peaceful and amicable solution of the threatened difficulties.

Resolved, That the many outrages committed on Republicans, white and colored, in the Southern States by the Rebel Democratic Ku-Klux, demand the immediate attention of Congress, and whereas there is no protection from such outrages in the State Courts, we, in behalf of our Republican brothers in the South, hereby petition Congress to give the Federal Courts exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal cases in the Southern States growing out of political differences, in order that strict justice may be meted out to all offenders.

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Committee on Resolutions to write and publish an address to the friends of the Republican party before the Convention adjourns.

Resolved, That we oppose all class distinctions in Church, Strte or school, and believe that separate Church and school organizations are inimicable to the best interests of our people.

Resolved, That we depreciate the conduct of the Trustees of the public schools in some of the localities in this State, in refusing to preparing suitable houses for colored schools, and the employment of colored teachers when competent, and colored teachers can be obtained.

The resolutions, with the exception of the one next to the last, were adopted without much debate or opposition. The one mentioned, however, excited considerable discussion, which was limited to ten minute speeches. Nearly every one present participated, and ventilated it thoroughly. Pending the discussion, a motion was made to adjourn.

Before adjourning the Secretary read a letter from R. A. Dawson, Representative in the Arkansas Legislature, expressing sympathy with the convention, and in forming the convention of a similar movement in that State, and also in Alabama and Missouri, and hoping soon to hear of a National convention for the same purpose.

The convention then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

The second day's proceedings contain an address of the Committee which is too lengthy for our present issue.

FREE SCHOOLS.

We are in hopes of seeing free schools organized throughout our parish within a short time, under the new law.

Our energetic Division Superintendent, will probably visit our parish soon, and attend to the important matter; and also see that the new Parish School Board is composed of live and energetic men who will take an interest in the having our children properly educated, morally and literally. Give us men who will not stand around the corners with their hands in their pockets, saying that they cannot work without pay; or, like some of the Ward Boards under the law of 1869, where some of the members who could neither read nor write insisted upon the State paying them eight hundred dollars per year for services rendered as Secretary; which services they could not and did not perform.—*Iberville Pioneer.*

Self-Reliance.—There is nothing more likely to result in the successful career of a young man than confident self-reliance. It is astonishing how much more a youth will accomplish who relies upon himself, than one who depends upon others for assistance. Having first ascertained the direction in, and the means by which his object is to be reached, let him put his whole energies to work, and with unflagging industry press forward. The young man who, instead of rising at five, sleeps till seven or eight, and who spends his evenings on the corners, or in the companionship of those who are wanting in laudable ambition, rarely ever wins a position of honor or achieves a reputation above that enjoyed by the common masses.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

A Belgian paper has the following curious calculation in reference to the four hundred millions of money said to demanded by Count Bismarck, as an indemnity for the losses suffered by the Germans during the war:

"Ten milliards in 5f. pieces would weigh 50,000,000 kilogrammes. To transport them all at once by rail would require a train of 10,000 wagons, assuming each wagon to be capabie of carrying 5000 kilogrammes. If you were to make a girdle out of the ten milliards in 5f. pieces in such a manner that each coin should touch its neighbor, it would go one and three-quarter times around the earth. If 1f. pieces, such a girdle would go more than four times around the earth. If the ten milliards in 5f. pieces were heaped up on each other in a column, they would reach the height of 5400 kilometres or 1080 legues (3240 English miles). Supposing this column of coins to have its base at Paris and to fall in the direction of Berlin, the part of the column which would strike the latter city would be hardly one-fifth of the entire length from the base of the column. If a ready cashier who can on an average count 40,000 5f. pieces per hour, were alone to attend to the counting of the ten milliards, and if he were to begin at the age of thirty, and to be engaged at it eight hours of the day, and 300 days in the year, he would be 135 years old before he had completed the task. He would then assuredly be convinced of the truth of the proverb, "'Money does not bring happiness.'"

Our Mothers.—Round the idea of one's mother, the mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impression, and the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. Even in our old age we look back to that feeling as the sweets we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, head-strong and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but still memory remains to re-capitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles among her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the early period of our loss, forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with graces and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possessed. [*Ed. Louisianian.*

☞ They say a feeling of annexation to the United States is growing in Jamaica—the inhabitants of that "gem of the Antilles" might do worse than link her fate to ours—come and welcome.—*Galveston Republican.*

—A New York cat was so rash as to lick the cheek of a lady of improved complexion, and in a few minutes was no more. Young gentlemen will please take notice.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 5—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—Operations have been restricted by light offerings, but, nevertheless, with a fair demand. The sales embrace about 1200 bales. Prices are firm at yesterday's quotations.

Yesterday's business reached 8300 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @ 7¼	—
Low Ordinary	8¼ @ 8¾	—
Ordinary	9¾ @ 10¾	10¼
Good Ordinary	13 @ 12¾	12¾
Low Middling	13¼ @ 13¾	13¼
Middling	14¼ @ 14¾	14¼
Strict Middling	14¾ @ 15	—
Good Middling	15¼ @ 15½	15¼

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Cromwell House Closed!

☞ From and after this date all papers advertising said House will please cease for the present.

☞ Many thanks to patrons for their aid.

R. I. CROMWELL.

April 5th, 1870.

GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design. reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and reliable article. large or small size, in complete, running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail ed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, war, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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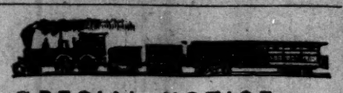

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St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel ; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows ;
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M,, connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent ;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent ;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
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Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.
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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBL
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Continued from our last Number.)

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Warrant Clerk be, and is hereby authorized to pay Jefferson Stokes four hundred dollars, for losses sustained by him in the sale of certificates of indebtedness paid him for services as porter during the recess of the Legislature after the sessions of 1869 and 1870, on the warrant of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following concurrent resolution, which was laid upon the table by a rising vote of 38 yeas to 30 nays, upon motion of Mr. Young, of Concordia :

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened. That a joint conference committee be raised, to consist of eight members, five of the House and three of the Senate, to be appointed by the respective presiding officers, who shall, as soon as possible, meet in conference and take into consideration all bills now pending before each house of the General Assembly, and recommend to each house what bills it is most to the public interest should be acted on, giving in each house preference to bills which have already passed the other house.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table on motion of Mr. Kenner, of Orleans :

Resolved, That a sub-committee of three of the Committee on Penitentiary be allowed to hold over for a period not to exceed sixty days, in order to continue their examination of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved an adjournment, and, being seconded by Mr. Wheyland, of Sabine, demanded the yeas and nays thereon, which resulted as follows :

Yeas : Adolphe, Hyams, Johnson, Moncure, Meadows, Nelson, Stevens, Thompson—8.

Nays : Abell, Antoine, Baker, Barber, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Ceawford, Darinsburg, Darby, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morris, Oplatek, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—74.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following messages :

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Senate to ask the concurrence of the House in the following Senate bills :

Senate bill No. 102, an act relative to life assurance companies.

Senate bill No. 179, an act for the relief of F. L. Jewell, of Pointe Coupea.

And to return House bill No. 78, with amendments.

Also, enrolled House bill No.—, ratifying the contract with the Louisiana Levee Company, with the signature of the President of the Senate.

And to request the signature of the Speaker of the House to the following enrolled Senate bills :

An act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Fourteenth Judicial District.

An act to amend an act to remove the obstructions in the Bayou Courtablean, etc.

An act to form a new parish to be called the parish of Red River.

An act to charter the upper Red River Raft Company, etc.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of Senate.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Senate to request the signature of the Speaker to Senate enrolled bill entitled an act to facilitate commerce by establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, etc.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, called for the reports of standing committees, which was ordered.

The Committee on Lands and Levees, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was read, received and adopted :

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Public Lands and Levees have had under consideration House bill No 211, and report favorably upon the same and recommended its passage.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
Chairman.

[Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, in the Chair.]

House bill No. 211, an act entitled an act for the relief of the assigns of Huger & Jones and Hatch, James & Co., and to provide for the issue of bonds in payment of indebtedness to them, reported by the committee, was read.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed, and called for the previous question, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Kenner, of Orleans, and Marie, of Terrebonne, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hyams, Kearson, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Ullman, Wands, Waters, E. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—68.

Nays: Belot, Burch, Johnson, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Moore, Riley, Washington, of Assumption, Wheyland, Worrall—12.

The main question was ordered upon the adoption of the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. The yeas and nays were called for by Messers. Carr, of De Soto, and Kenner, of Orleans:

Yeas: Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Darinsburg, Davidson, Demas, Dewees, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, W. Harper, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, Lynch, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Schumacher, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Wands, Waters, E. Williams, Wilson, Worrall—58.

Nays: Burch, Darinsburg, Davis, Faulkner, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, Morphy, Morris, Riley, Ringgold, Tounoir, Washington, of Assumption, Wheyland, H. Williams—18.

The Committee on Lands and Levees submitted the following additional report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 18, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred House bill No. 44, an act for the relief of Messrs. Pennington, Burke & Co., report favorably upon the same, and recommend its passage.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
Chairman.

[Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, in the chair.]

Mr. Bryan, of Calcasieu, moved that further consideration of House bill No. 44, an act for the relief of Messrs. Pennington, Burke & Co., reported by the committee, be indefinitely postponed, upon the adoption of which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Carr, of De Soto, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Barker, Barrett, Blunt, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Johnson, Killen, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambias, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Nelson, Otto, Pond, Quinn, Ringgold, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Ullman, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Wheyland, Yorke—43.

Nays: Baker, Faulkner, Garstkamp, Hempstead, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Linch, McCarty, Morris, Murray, Souer, H. Williams, Wilson—13.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

The same committee submitted the following further report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred House bill No. 134, beg leave to report the same back to the House by substitute, and recommend the passage of the substitute.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
Chairman.

Further consideration of House bill No. 134, an act for the relief of Patrick G. Meath, John McGinty, John Doyle, John Rouge, Bartholomew Collins, and A. S. Darrow, reported by the committee, was indefinitely postponed, upon motion of Mr. Gaddis, of Orleans.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved a reconsideration of the vote on its indefinite postponement, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

The same committee submitted the following additional report, which was received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to report back to the House the following bills without action, and ask that they be placed on the calendar:

House bill No. 124.

House bill No. 64.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES S. MATTHEWS,
Chairman.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that the report of the committee on House bill No. 64, an act to insure the safety and permanency of the levees of the State, and to provide the means therefor, be adopted.

Carried.

The bill was considered as engrossed, and placed on the calendar for a third reading.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for the adoption of the report of the committee on House bill No. 124, an act making an appropriation to levee certain portions of the Ouachita River, and providing the mode of proceeding to accomplish the same, upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Kenner and Ringgold, of Orleans, with the following result.

Yeas: Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Chachere, Cochran, Davidson, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Kearson, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Morris, Murray, Ong, Souer, Ullman, Wands, Wheyland, H. Williams, Wilson—40.

Nays: Adolphe, Barrett, Butler, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Hyams, Johnson, Kenner, Laurent, Marie, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Pond, Ringgold, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Turseud, Verrett, Washington of Assumption, Washington, of Cordia, Worrall—26.

Carried.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved an adjournment until half-past seven o'clock. P. M.

Upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Kenner and Ringgold, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Davidson, Demas, Durio, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniera, Llambias, Lynch, Matthews, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Schumacher, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Washington, of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, H. Williams, Wilson—49.

Nays: Belot, Betley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Faulkner, P. Harper, Kenner, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marie, McCarthy, Morrie, Riley, Ringgold, Souer, Stamps, Ullmann, Wands—25.

Carried.

And the House was accordingly adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Forty-Eighth Day—Evening Session.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Garstkamp, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Llambias, Marvin, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Murray, Nelson, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Ringgold, Sartsin, Schumacher, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Ullman, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke—63.

The Committee on Ways and Means, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was read:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
New Orleans, February 20, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Ways and Means beg leave to report that they have had under consideration Senate bill No. 147, entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two of an act entitled an "act to provide for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State bonds," approved March 16, 1870, and to repeal section three of said act; and beg leave to report that they advise the passage of the same, after the insertion of warrants issued by the Auditor on the Treasurer," insert "all the floating debt of the State, created by authority of law, and also all certificates of indebtedness issued," the following amendments in the first section. In lieu of "outstanding warrants."

JAMES B. WANDS,
Chairman.

L. DARBY,
B. W. BAKER,
H. MAHONEY.

Mr. Souer, of Avoyelles, moved that the report be recommitted, and called for the previous question.

The main question was ordered, by a rising vote of 52 yeas to 8 nays.

The question recurring on the motion to re-commit, it was lost by a rising vote of 34 yeas to 45 nays.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved the adoption of the report.

Carried, by a rising vote of 57 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended to put Senate bill No 147, the State funding bill, on its second reading, whereupon Messrs. Kenner and Adolphe called for the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas: Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bowen, Broussard, Brown, Buckingham, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, W Harper, Hempstead, La Saliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moncure, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—69.

Nays: Abell Bickham Blunt, Brewster Bryan Butler Cochran Darby Durio Ellis Fontelieu Gaddis Gardner Garstkamp Huston Kearson Kenner Kinsella Laurent Lynch Mahoney, McCarty Meadows Moore Murray Stamps Stanton Stevens, Ullman—59,

(Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, in the chair.)

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved that it be made the special order of the day to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Brown, of Ascension, moved that that motion be laid on the table.

Messrs. Souer, of Avoyelles, and Kenner, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, raised the point of order that the gentlsman from Orleans did not call the yeas and nays until the motion of the gentleman from Ascension was put.

The Speaker decided the point well taken.

(The Speaker resumed the chair.)

The question recurring upon the motion to make the bill the special order of the day for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, it was adopted by a rising vote of 56 yeas to 14 nays.

Mr. Ringgold, of Orleans, called up Senate bill No. 212, an act to provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of New Orleans, for the years 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issuing of bonds for said purpose, which was put on its third reading under a suspension of the constitutional rule.

Upon its final passage the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Quinn and Murray, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Cochran, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harder, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott. Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Stamps, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—69.

Nays: Barrow, Bickham, Broussard, Bryan, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, Hyams, Llambias- Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Pond, Schumacher, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson—19.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and also moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Davis, of Orleans, called up Senate bill No. 14, an act relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, to provide for the extension of the main line of this railroad to the city of New Orleans, for the building of one or more branches to the main line of said railroad, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, and to facilitate and aid the construction of said railroad within the State of Louisiana, which was placed on its first reading.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved for a suspension of the constitutional rule to put it on its second reading, whereupon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Huston and Pond, of East Feliciana, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Cochran, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, Washington of Assumption, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—82.

Nays: Bryan, Blunt, Ellis—3.

There being a further suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, whereon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Bentley, of St. Mary, and Morris, of Assension, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Eelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Ringgoid, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Ullmann, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—84.

Nays: Ellis, Huston, Moncure, Pond—4.

Its title having been adopted, notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and also to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Demas, of St. John the Baptist, called up Senate bill No. 153, an act to provide for the cleaning out of Bayou Portage and Bayou Mayere, and digging a canal from Bayou Mayers to Bayou Yokely, for the purpose of securing better drainage to a large portion of the parish of St. Mary, and to grant the aid of the State thereto.

The rule requiring it to be considered in the committee of the whole was suspended.

The constitutional rule having been suspended, it was put on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Ringgold, of Orleans, moved to reconsider the vote just had, and also to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Dewees, of DeSoto, called up Senate bill No. 182, and offered as a substitute therefor House bill No. 281, an act to provide for the payment of the indebtedness created by the levee commissioners of Tensas, and of Carroll and Madison contracts for levee purposes, in pursuance of law, which was placed on its first reading.

The constitutional rule having been suspended, it was placed on its second reading.

A motion for a further suspension of the constitutional rule, Messrs. Murray, of Orleans, and crawford, of Caddo, having called for the yeas and nays thereon, was lost; as will be seen by the ensuing result:

Yeas: Abell, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Brewster, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, Llambias H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, McCarty, Morris, Murray, Ong, Overton, Ringgold, Schumacher, Smith, Stamps, Stanton, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Concordia, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Young—51.

Nays: Adolphe, Barrow, Bickham, Broussard, Brown, Butler, Cochran, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Floyd, Fontelieu, P. Harper, Hyams, Johnson, Marvin, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Morphy, Nelson Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Souer, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Washington, of Assumption, Wheyland, E. Williams—31.

A motion by Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, making the bill the special order of the day for to-morrow at three o'clock was carried.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, called up House bill No. 35, an act for the relief of Branstein & Bender, on its third reading, and which was finally passed, its title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and also to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

The Committee on Enrollment, through its chairman, submitted the following report, which was received:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report as duly enrolled:

House bill No. 11, entitled an act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

House bill No. 272, entitled an act to relieve the State from its obligations to guarantee the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under an act of the General Assembly approved February 21, 1870, by the subscription on the part of the State to the capital stock of said corporation, and to regulate the conditions of such subscription; and to secure the construction of the road of said corporation from Vermillionville to Shreveport.

And your committee report as duly engrossed House bill No.—, entitled an act granting an appropriation of money to remove the obstructions from the Amite river as high up as the Governor's bluff, the Bayou Manchac to Hampton's ferry, the Tickfaw river to Lorin Chapman's the Blood river to Duncan's bluff, and the Natalbany river to Springfield.

Respectfully,
J. W. QUINN,
Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA,
Senate Chamber,
New Orleans, February 28, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to return you, concurred in by the Senate, the following House bills:

House bill No. 216, an act to incorporate the city of Monroe; to fix boundaries; to provide for the government, etc.

House bill No. 131, to grant the aid of the State to the Lafourche and Terrebonne Draining and Land Improvement Company.

House bill No. 244, to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

House bill No. 145, for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

House bill No. 63, to incorporate the Francs-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Also to notify you that the Senate has concurred in amendments to House bill No. 32, to purchase five hundred copies of a treatise on attachments, with notes, etc.

And, also, that the Senate has concurred in House amendments to Senate bills No. 82 and 105, establishing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts, etc.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Cain Sartain, of Carroll, until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Forty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE,
Wednsday; March 1; 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Antoine Baker, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Marvin, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Murray, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—64.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, the reading of the journal was dispensed with and it was approved.

Mr. Dewees, of DeSoto, gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of the vote on yesterday whereby the resolution allowing mileage to the chaplains of the House was laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the Governor:

STATE OF LOUIAIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, March 1, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to inform your honorable body that he has approved and signed an act ratifying and confirming a contract between the Louisiana Levee Company and the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

O. D. DRAGDON,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

Senate bill No. 147, an act to amend and re-enact section two of an act entitled "an act to provide for the payment or funding of the floating debt of the State by the issue and sale or exchange of the State funds," approved March 16, 1870, and to repeal section three of said act, having been made the special order of the day was taken up.

The bill was ordered to be considered section by section.

The first section was read and adopted.

The second section was read and adopted.

The third section was read and adopted.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Brown, of Ascension, and Blunt, of Natchitoches, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Brewster, Broussard, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Dewees, Ellis, Faulkner, Gaddis, Grrdner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, LaSaliniere, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McFarland, Moncure, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tatman, Tounoir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—67.

Nays: Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Blunt, Bowen, Brown, Bryan, Buckingham, Cochran, Demas, Durio, Floyd, Fontelien, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, Marvin, Meadows, Morphy, Murray, Pond, Raby, Schumacher, Stamps, Stevehs, Thompson, Tureaud—27.

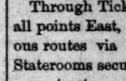
Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended so as to place the bill upon its third reading and final passage, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Lott of Rapides, and Riley, of St. James, wit the following result:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

STEAMBOATS.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG and the BENDS.
Leaves every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.



FOR GREENVILLE, ARGYLE, Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings—The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE,

J. M WHITE, Master; T. J. HOWARD, Clerk.
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. A. GRIVEN, Agent,
No. 196 Gravier street.

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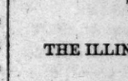
ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



For MEMPIS, CAIRO AND the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:
COMMONWEALTH.....SEDAM, Master
Leaves on THURSDAY, April 6, at 5 P. M.
RICHMOND.....GREEN, Master
Leaves on SATURDAY. April 8, at 5 P. M.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.
Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.
Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.
A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,
37 Natchez Street.
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
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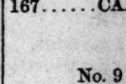

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CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.
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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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